JANUARY 8, 1780. Bery' J.Co NUMBER 48.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY DIXON & NICOLSON.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper at 50 Dollars a Year, and have Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted for 10 Dollars the firſt Week, and 7 Dollars each Week after. —— Printing Work done at this Office with Care and Expedition.

DRESDEN, AUGUST 20.

THE ſuburbs of the town of Frederickſtadt are to be fortified. The Ruſſian courier, who brought the ratification of the peace of Teſchen, at the ſame time delivered the enſigns of the order of St Andrew to Mr. Slutterheim, our Sovereign's Privy Councellor, together with a very polite and flattering letter from Count Panin.

HAGUE, *Auguſt* 21. Some days ago, the ſecond Secretary of a certain Ambaſſadour went off with a Lady, who having left her huſband in England, had lived ſome time at the Hague with an Engliſh Gentleman of diſtinction. It is thought they are gone to England in a fiſhing-boat, and the Ambaſſadour, much offended at this affair, is ſaid to have written to London to have the Secretary arreſted if he can be found.

The ſtates of Holland have again adjourned till to-morrow. The affair of the augmentation of the troops of the republick was, again in ſome meaſure deliberated upon, but the time was paſſed in debate and nothing agreed upon; as to giving of an anſwer to the memorial of the Engliſh Ambaſſadour, that was not ſo much as touched upon.

SILESIA, *Auguſt* 22. The 10th and 11th of this month will be remembered a long time in this neighbourhood, on account of the damage done by ſevere ſtorms of thunder, lightning, and rain, which fell on thoſe days, and left a diſtrict between [illegible]ſterburg and Strenlen entirely under water. [illegible] many loſt their lives, and a vaſt number of [illegible] barns, houſes, &c. were waſhed away. The [illegible], which grows in large quantities near [illegible], was entirely ſpoiled, as well as all the corn that was out. In ſhort, the damage done by theſe ſtorms is immenſe, beſides the loſs of [illegible] who have periſhed by theſe calamities.

AMSTERDAM, *Sept.* 1. We have [illegible] from France, that the army aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Dunkirk, under the Count d[illegible], is to conſiſt of 26,000 men, horſe and foot.

DUBLIN, SEPT. 16.

A LETTER received yeſterday morning, from a Gentleman of undoubted veracity at Kinſale, concludes thus: An expreſs is this moment received by a King's cutter, which aſſerts, that Sir Charles Hardy came up with the combined fleets off the Lizard, on the 10th inſtant, and totally defeated them. The troops in camp are now firing a feu de-joye on the occaſion." Sir Charles Hardy failed from Spithead the 9th in the evening.

Extract of a letter from a Nobleman in London, to a reſpectable Gentleman in this city, dated Sept 10.

"As the various reports you muſt receive of the ſtate of our affairs are too often contradictory, I ſend you the following, which you may depend on as authentick, Grenada was taken three days before the engagement of Byron and D'Eſtaing's fleets [illegible] [illegible]rington killed 900, and wounded 1700 of the [illegible]. We loſt but few men, and no ſhips have been [illegible] on either ſide. Whatever you may have heard [illegible] contrary, be aſſured that the French ran away. [illegible]rington was but ſlightly wounded in the arm, [illegible] now quite well. Among the vaſt number of [illegible] ſlain in D'Eſtaing's fleet, is the illuſtrious B[illegible] whoſe memory muſt be ever eſteemed, as the [illegible] navigator, next Capt. Cook, this age hath produced.

Laſt Thurſday, early in the morning, off Wicklowhead, a ſnow mounting twenty guns was deſcried within the banks ſtanding off and on; a cutter ſhortly after came along ſide and ſpoke to her; from their proceedings, it is imagined they were enemy's veſſels.

So great is the ſtagnation of the trade from London, ſince the return of our fleet to Portſmouth, that the London printed entries have ſcarcely any article in them entered for ſouthern ports; the whole being entirely confined to the Baltick and eaſt country.

Extract of a letter from LONDON, *dated Sept.* 11.

"The reception which a great perſonage gave Admiral Barrington yeſterday, at St. James's was of the moſt diſtinguiſhed nature; his conduct was [illegible] approved of, and we are credibly informed he was ſolicited to return, and take upon him the chief command in the Weſt Indies, which [illegible], it is ſaid, he has complied with, and is preparing immediately to return.

"Admiral Byron is expected very ſhortly to arrive in England. He has had his letters of recall for [illegible] of theſe three months, and it is ſuppoſed by [illegible] that he is ſucceeded in command by Admiral [illegible]."

LONDON, *September* 10.

A CHESHIRE Gentleman has given a Staffordſhire Eſquire 500 guineas, on condition of receiving half a guinea a day from him, until the French land 10 000 men in England.

Orders are gone to Limerick in Ireland, for the Eaſt India ſhips which are now there, not to attempt the paſſage home till the French fleet has left the channel, and a ſufficient convoy is appointed to ſee them ſafe to Spithead.

An officer who came over in the packet, and was in the engagement with the French fleet, ſays, that he is ſorry to ſee ſo many reflections in ſome of the publick prints caſt on Admiral Byron, and adds, that he was not to blame, but his diviſion was becalmed, and could not get up to the aſſiſtance of Admiral Barrington; a circumſtance, he ſays, that often happens in thoſe ſeas, as there may be wind in one part, and half a league off none; he further ſays, that the French fleet ſuffered as much as our's, and that Count D'Eſtaing's ſhip was on fire three times; he confirms the account of Grenada being taken; he alſo ſays, Captain Fanſhaw, who commanded the Monmouth, was killed in the engagement between the two fleets.

There were 12 ſail of laden ſhips in the harbours of Grenada when taken by the French.

It is a fact, that ſeveral Weſt India merchants had a private meeting at a capital houſe, on Tueſday night, in conſequence of the news of the day, and did not break up till yeſterday morning. It is ſaid, that an immediate General Aſſembly of all the Weſt India merchants will be the conſequence of this private convention, to conſider of ſome method to prevent the total deſtruction of their trade.

On the march of the troops from Bengal to Poonah, they travelled no leſs than 24 miles, without being able to get one ſingle drop of water, though the heat of the climate was exceſſive.

The route the Eaſt India troops had to march from Bengal to Poonah, is upwards of 900 miles; they ſet out with 10,000 men, only 5000 of which were alive when they ſurrendered.

The expedition againſt Poonah, which has coſt the India Company upwards of 100,000l.

In the year 1756, an Eaſt Indiaman's long-boat, with ſeven people in her, made the voyage from Bengal to Portſmouth, in ſomewhat more than ten weeks. This little veſſel brought an expreſs from thence, containing advice, that the French were falling upon all the Engliſh ſettlements. The men who came in her had annuities ſettled on them by the Eaſt India Company, and, what is rather remarkable, are all yet living.

They write from Madrid, that four regiments of infantry, in addition to the garriſon, which is now eſtimated to contain twelve thouſand effective men, are marched to Cadiz, ſince the ſailing of the fleet.

The commercial intereſt, already ſo much affected by the captures made by the enemy, of our poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies, are in daily apprehenſion of receiving ſome additional misfortune. The only hope in the ſecurity of Jamaica is, that D'Eſtaing cannot effect any thing till next year, before which ſomething may poſſibly turn out in our favour. Antigua, St. Kitt's, and Barbadoes, muſt however, in all probability, have fallen by this time into the hands of the enemy. But what matters all this? The King and his Miniſters do not feel it.

It is extremely abſurd for the publick [illegible] expecting an extraordinary gazette. The [illegible] Weſt India iſlands is an event that has been [illegible] looked for, and the loſs of Jamaica itſelf would not furniſh any thing extraordinary, while the preſent Miniſtry continue in power.

Late laſt night ſome deſpatches were received at the Admiralty Office from Admiral Arbuthnot, which were thought of ſo much importance, that the ſame were immediately forwarded to his Majeſty at Kew.

Yeſterday morning, ſome deſpatches were received at Lord George Germaine's office, from Newfoundland, which were brought over in the William, Capt. Anderſon, who is arrived at Poole, in Dorſetſhire; ſhe brings an account that Hopkins's ſquadron are very buſy on the banks, as ſcarce a ſhip paſſes without being taken. It is computed upwards of 50 ſail have fallen into his hands.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, *Sept.* 9.

"Advice is juſt received, that the French and Spaniſh fleet, being reinforced, conſiſt of [illegible] two ſail. That they are now off the Lizard, waiting for Sir Charles Hardy.

"No accident has happened to Lord Sandwich during his ſtay here. I ſincerely hope that God has reſerved him for a more exalted fate."

It is a poſitive fact, that Sir Charles Hardy is ordered out, with the whole of his fleet, to ſea again, but not to give battle on any account to the enemy. The Miniſtry know that they would be obliged to turn out in caſe of a defeat, and they will ſooner ſuffer the honour of their country to dwindle away, than run the leaſt hazard of loſing their places.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Caden, *Eſq; commander of his Majeſty's ſnow the* Lurcher, *dated* Port Royal *harbour,* Jamaica, *Auguſt* 1.

"Laſt Sunday afternoon we arrived here with the Pallas, a French packet, of 16 guns, which we took after a chaſe of 47 hours, and a running fight of [illegible] glaſſes. She came from France, and was bound [illegible] government deſpatches to the Commander in [illegible] and Governour of Cape Francois. We had the fortune to ſecure her deſpatches, and all [illegible] ſhe had on board, which have been delivered [illegible] Admiral."

[illegible] ſons belonging to the office of ordnance in the tower attend alternately every night, in order to be in readineſs, if an expreſs arrives; a freſh ſupply of horſes is poſted at every ſtage, in order to expedite the ſame.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated July 1[illegible], by the way of Liſbon, ſays, "We are now cloſe beſieged on the [illegible] and in ſight of the garriſon is a camp conſiſting upwards of [illegible] men. This camp was [illegible] in two days, and is between the orange grove and the lines, on a very large plain. Not a ſhip can go out from hence, nor any enter. Our troops are continually under arms, and the Dons are expected [illegible] attack every day; but we ſhall give them a noble doſe of twenty one mortars from Wil[illegible] battery. All our [illegible] from the ſhipping; could we but have [illegible] ſent to our relief, we ſhould have no [illegible]

The [illegible] made in the London gazette, that the French have at this time no flag flying in any part of the Eaſt Indies, is a ſpecies of that effrontery with which [illegible] have ſo long inſulted the publick. [illegible] means were the French diſpoſſeſſed [illegible] Mauritius, the grand arſenal of their [illegible] ations? Is nothing to be apprehended [illegible] Maraſtoes, who, ſtirred up by the [illegible] already cut off Col. Leſlie, with 3000 [illegible] The Miniſtry would fain have things [illegible], and think any lies of the Eaſt Indies [illegible] because people cannot ſo eaſily go there to [illegible]

They write from the Hague, that the Dutch Eaſt India Company have given orders for three thouſand [illegible] be immediately raiſed, and ſent out as ſoon [illegible], to reinforce their Africk ſettlements.

[illegible] is received from Peterſburg, that another rupture between the Ruſſians and Turks were ſpoken of at that Court with much certainty; an event which the machinations of the Court of Verſailles has been [illegible] inſtrument of.

The Earl of Shelburne and Lady Louiſa Fitz Patrick, will probably owe their matrimonial union to [illegible] her Ladyſhip's aunt, the Dutcheſs of [illegible] ſaid to have intimated to his Lordſhip [illegible] had delivered his well known [illegible] the preſent Adminiſtration, "that [illegible] too many [illegible] to politicks [illegible] too few to the ſweets of [illegible] concluding her harangues with [illegible] words; "for my part I never knew [illegible] in the ſtate who did not miſs a little [illegible] publick; and if your Lordſhip were to [illegible] plan, under my direction, I am of opinion [illegible] to repeat it." His Lordſhip [illegible] immediately made the neceſ[illegible]

[illegible] the Top, for a conſiderable [illegible] and a pair from Hyde [illegible] borough, which is 80 miles; [illegible] to perform it in and change [illegible] head, but did it ten minutes [illegible]

The plan propoſed by the Duke of Northumberland and the Middleſex and Weſtminſter Committee is allowed [illegible] the moſt conſtitutional and the ſafeſt [illegible] on the defence of our [illegible] whoſe hands can arms be intruſted [illegible] than in the hands of the inhabitants [illegible] at large. Every man who preſents [illegible] immediately admitted for inſtruction; and [illegible] are deſired to inroll, but ſuch [illegible] volunteers in the royal volun[illegible] which are only meant for the protec[illegible] and Weſtminſter.

[illegible] world are now waiting in anxious [illegible] of the memorial which Sir Joſeph [illegible] ented to the States General. This [illegible] contains a very juſt picture of our preſent ſituation, and though it is addreſſed particularly to the States, it concerns every power in Europe who has experienced the friendſhip and aſſiſtance of Great Britain in the hour of their diſtreſs; and it may be juſtly ſaid, [illegible] power in Europe has not one time or another felt the friendly interpoſition of Great Britain? Shall it then be ſaid, that while that power is threatened by her inſidious enemy with annihilation, and [illegible] are formed for that purpoſe, thoſe [illegible] has heretofore ſuccoured and ſnatched from [illegible] ruin, menaced from the ſame baneful [illegible] ſtand with arms acroſs, forgetful of [illegible] to the intereſts of Europe, unmindful of the calls of humanity, and ſee the Guardian Angel inſulted by that proud ambition that aims at Univerſal Sovereignty, and which wiſhes to deſtroy the balance of the world! Forbid it gratitude! Forbid it honour!

There is no country where an alarm of danger ſpreads ſo ſoon as in England; nor is there a country where danger is ſo ſoon forgotten. When the publick knew that the united power of the Houſe of Bourbon was going to fall upon us, they were amazed: The nation ſeemed inclined to exert itſelf in an extraordinary manner to repel an invaſion; the Parliament rejected the plan for doubling the militia, leſt it ſhould damp the volunteer ardour of the nation. The firſt impreſſion of fear is now worn out; and the people at large ſeem as perfectly unconcerned as ſo many ſheep on Banſtead Downs.

The celebrated American corſair, Paul Jones, with a ſquadron of 6 ſail (conſiſting of La Bonhomme, of 40 guns and 600 men; the Alliance, American frigate of 36; the Pallas, a French frigate, of 32; 2 brigs, 1 of 12, and the other of 14 guns, and a large cutter of 18 guns, has captured a number of veſſels off Scarborough and Sunderland, amongſt which were 16 colliers. He entered the Humber, and deſtroyed 16 ſail of veſſels, which had thrown the town of Hull into the greateſt confuſion, he then fell in with the Baltick fleet, took their convoy, the Serapis man of war of 44 and the Scarborough, of 24 guns. His plan was to alarm the coaſts of Wales, Ireland, the weſtern parts of Scotland, and the north channel, while the combined fleets kept Sir Charles Hardy at bay to the weſtward. He took ſeveral prizes on the Iriſh coaſt, the North ſea, and near the Firth of Forth, and had it in his power to have burnt Leith; but his orders were only to deſtroy ſhipping, ſuch was the alarm given by this daring adventurer, that for 3 days no inſurance could be got in Edinburgh. His ſquadron was but weakly manned, owing to the great number of prizes he had taken, and it was likely would fall an eaſy prey to the 16 ſail of men of war who had been ſent after him, and againſt whom vengeance is denounced, under the idea of his being a Britiſh ſubject. Indeed, inſtead of Britains having the dominion of the ſea, it is now evident ſhe is not able to defend her own coaſts from depredation!

Many of the particulars of the burning the two towns of Connecticut, viz. Fairfield and Norwalk, have been received; but they are too ſhocking to relate. The brutality and cruelty of the ſoldiers, in ſeveral inſtances, are too dreadful, as well as unfit to be printed. Theſe horrid ſcenes are an indelible diſgrace to our arms, and the Miniſters and officers, who can order and execute ſuch proceedings, muſt be deteſted by all mankind.

What will be the conſequence of burning of Fairfield and Norwalk; Paul Jones has done no miſchief yet on ſhore; but had he known of the burning of their towns, is it not probable, he would have burned Leith and Hull? They were as completely at his mercy.

It appears that Jones's orders were not to burn any houſes or towns. What an example of honour and greatneſs does America thus ſhew to us! While our troops are running about from town to town, on their coaſt, and burning every thing, with a wanton, wicked and deliberate barbarity, Doctor Franklin gives no orders to *retaliate*. He is above it.

BASSATERRE, *Nov.* 30.

Tranſlation of an original letter taken on board the Spaniſh *packet, brought into* New York *October* 13, 1779.

SIR, Havannah September 15.

I CONGRATULATE you on the arangement contained in your letter of July 20. How hath Mr. Franklin diſtinguiſhed himſelf; aſſuredly he is a great man to have ſo contributed to aggrandize the Houſe of Bourbon; for a ſingle citizen to have the power of ceding to the two greateſt Kings of the earth provinces entire! His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ought to be happy in the reſtitution of Canada; and ours in the poſſeſſion of the two Floridas, may God protect them many years. The engagement made by this able American to put them in poſſeſſion June 10 1780, proves beyond doubt his Plenipotentiary power. Let us now ſuppoſe ourſelves on the two flanks of independency, will it be aſtoniſhing if a few years hence our deſcendants meet in the middle. All things gravitate to the center. The regiſtering the independence of N. America by our two courts, does not appear to me convenient to our intereſt. It may again tempt our ſouthern colonies to a ſecond revolt, which may not only ruin us individuals, but one day ſhake the throne of Spain, and bring it to the loweſt ebb. Therefore we wiſh its revocation. That the great God may preſerve us in theſe dangerous times. We are working day and night to equip many ſhips, probably to tranſport our troops to the iſland of Orleans, to be at hand to take poſſeſſion of the Floridas.

ANTONIO XUAREZ.

To Mr. Fouthy, *Secretary, to the royal Academy of* Paris.

Yeſterday morning a veſſel arrived here from Antigua, who ſays a veſſel came into St. John's in nine days from Bermudas, commanded by Capt. Adams who, on the day before he left Bermudas was informed by the maſter of a veſſel from New York, that he had fallen in with twelve French line of battle ſhips diſmaſted, and ſeemingly in great diſtreſs; and that Admiral Arbuthnot had abſolutely failed in queſt of the French ſquadron, who are deprived of the power of running away as uſual.

The moſt important piece of intelligence which has been handed to us theſe four years was received yeſterday with ſome degree of *credibility*, that the people of Philadelphia had *revolted* from Congreſs and avowed their *allegiance* to his Majeſty, as not chooſing any longer to ſubmit to the tyrannical proceedings of that infamous Aſſembly. If this is really true, the power of rebellion will ſoon be broken, and once more peace may wave her olive branch in that wretched country.

WILLIAMSBURG, JAN. 8.

CAME to town a few days ago, Captain Harris, formerly commander of the Muſkito brig, belonging to this ſtate, after a painful impriſonment of three and twenty months, in Fortune jail, in England.

The ſchooner Dove, Captain Hayward, and the ſchooner ——, Captain Wellington, is juſt arrived in James river, from St. Euſtatius; alſo a ſchooner from St. Croix, belonging to Dumfries, in this ſtate.

In the HOUSE *of* SENATORS, *Dec.* 22, 1779.

ORDERED, that the clerk of this Houſe do publiſh in each of the Virginia Gazettes, for four weeks ſucceſſively, previous to the next general election, a liſt of the diſtricts in claſs No. 3, the members for which having ſerved the term as mentioned in the allotment of the diſtricts, are by the conſtitution of government declared to be diſplaced.

WILLIAM DREW. C. S.

CLASS, No. III.

DISTRICTS.
1ſt. Dinwiddie, Southampton, and Suſſex.
2d. Botetourt, Waſhington, Montgomery, and Kentuckey.
3d. Hanover and Caroline.
4th. Eſſex, King William and King & Queen.
5th. Prince William and Fairfax.
6th. Yohogania, Monongalia, and Ohio.

The ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties compoſing theſe diſtricts, are directed to take notice, that at the general election of Delegates for their ſaid counties, in the month of April next, they are alſo to hold an election for a Senator agreeable to law. And as many ſheriffs have been heretofore very remiſs in making their returns in the manner preſcribed by law, it is expected, that the ſheriffs in each diſtrict, will punctually meet within ten days after every election, compare their polls, make their returns according to law, and forward them without delay to the clerk. The Houſe will proceed with the utmoſt ſeverity againſt every delinquent.

NATHANIEL HARRISON, S. S.

THE hiring of the late Mr. *Wallace*'s negroes at *Hampton*, is put off till *Saturday* the 15th inſt. Thoſe in *Loudoun* will be hired on the day before advertiſed. (‖1) THE EXECUTORS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber ſome time laſt *September*, a negro fellow named CHARLES, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, 37 or 38 years old, well ſet, had on when he went away, a yellow jacket, greyiſh great coat, and ſail duck trouſers, he has remarkable ſhort teeth which he keeps very dirty, a ſcar on his forehead, and is very fond of playing on the banger. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro and delivers him to the ſubſcriber living in *Nanſemond* county, near *Suffolk*, ſhall have fifty dollars reward, if more than 25 miles, ſeventy five dollars.

(‖) JOHN GILES

To the PRINTERS.

THE encloſed opinion of the Attorney General to the Governour, tending to elucidate an affair in which I was concerned, and which had been greatly miſrepreſented much to my prejudice. In juſtice to myſelf, I am to beg the favour of you to publiſh the whole letter to the Governour in your paper, that the world may judge how unjuſt the treatment to me has been, in the opinion of a Gentleman deeply read in law, and of whoſe integrity you have ſufficient teſtimony. If you think it neceſſary you may let this letter precede it.

CARTER BRAXTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Nov.* 13, 1779.

SIR,

I DO myſelf the honour of returning to your Excellency, the papers referred to me, reſpecting the Portugueſe ſnow, captured by Capt. Cunningham, while commander of the privateer Phœnix.

The reſolutions entered into by Congreſs upon this ſubject on the 22d day of July 1779, call for publick puniſhment, as well as private reparation; the former of which can be ſought for upon no other principle than that Capt. Cunningham was guilty of piracy, and Mr. Braxton acceſſary thereto by virtue of his inſtructions.

[illegible] to whom letters of marque are granted, ſhould, inſtead of taking the ſhips and goods of that nation againſt whom the ſame were awarded, wilfully ſpoil the goods of another nation in amity, this would amount to a direct piracy. See [illegible] B 1. C 4d. Sec. 23d. For as the animus furandi is a neceſſary ingredient in the crime of piracy (4 Black. [illegible] 68. H. P. C Pa. 100) I underſtand Molloy, as intending by the terms "wilfully taking or ſpoiling," a capture accompanied with ſuch circumſtances, as indicate a depravity of mind, or in other words an intention to ſteal. But Capt. Cunningham's ſubſequent conduct ſeems to remove all ſuſpicion. He does not appropriate the ſnow to himſelf, upon the confidence that mere power conſtituted a right, but brings her before an American Court of Admiralty, in order to obtain a regular condemnation. Upon theſe grounds, the perſons deputed by George [illegible] to execute certain letters of repriſal againſt the States General, which were called in by proclamation, were acquitted upon an indictment for piracy: The reaſon aſſigned for ſuch acquittal being, that ſuch caption was in order to adjudication. Molloy, B 1. C 4. Sec. 34.

If indeed there were any evidence of a felonious and piratical ſpoliation, before the ſnow was brought into court, the mere libelling of her there might not be a ſufficient gloſs for the act of plunder. But I do not find any document tranſmitted by Congreſs, which juſtifies ſuch a charge.

Hence the innocence of Capt. Cunningham, the principal agent in this affair is aſſumed, and therefore Mr. Braxton cannot be criminal, as an acceſſary. But although Cunningham were in truth guilty of piracy, no tribunal exiſts in Virginia for the cognizance of ſuch an offence. For a juriſdiction for this purpoſe, can be derived from one of two ſources only; a ſtatute of the Britiſh Parliament 28 Henry VIII. or our own act of Aſſembly which erects the Court of Admiralty; the former however will be found to be merely local, and therefore not within the ordinance of Convention, by which the Britiſh acts, prior to the fourth year of James I. were adopted by our legiſlature; and the latter, in conformity I preſume to the articles of confederation, interdicts the admiralty from the exerciſe of criminal authority. But at any event, the 28th Henry VIII. though it were not merely local, extends to principals only, not to acceſſaries. 3 inſt. 112. H. P. C B 1. Ch 37. Sect. 7. How then can Mr. Braxton be amenable here? But I am perſuaded, that redreſs in a civil way is within the attainment of the owners of the ſnow: For although this doctrine is ſomewhat controverted by Molloy (B. 1. Ch. 4. Sect. 19) yet the adjudged caſe there referred to, proves, that the proprietors of the privateer are certainly liable for damages; but under this limitation, that the maſter of the ſnow afforded no probable cauſe of ſeizure.

I am, Sir,
With reſpect,
Your Excellency's
Moſt obedient ſervant,
E. RANDOLPH.

His Excellency the GOVERNOUR.

An ACT *to repeal and amend part of an act entitled An act to amend an act entitled an act for reviving ſeveral publick warehouſes for the inſpection of* TOBACCO, *and for other purpoſes.*

WHEREAS the allowance heretofore made to the inſpectors for inſpecting tobacco [illegible] been found inſufficient, *Be it enacted by the General Aſſembly*, that over and above ſuch former allowance, the inſpectors ſhall be allowed the farther ſum of three dollars for every hogſhead of tobacco which ſhall be by them inſpected, from and after the paſſing of this act, to be paid by the perſon for whom ſuch tobacco ſhall be inſpected. And for making an adequate compenſation for their ſervices to ſuch inſpectors for want of timely publication of the act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, for amending an act intitled *An act for reviving ſeveral publick warehouſes for the inſpection of tobacco*, have not received the ſum of two dollars per hogſhead for all tobacco by them inſpected, in lieu of their former ſalaries, *Be it enacted*, that the Treaſurer ſhall, and he is hereby authorized to pay to ſuch inſpectors, their full ſalaries as heretofore eſtabliſhed, until the end of the laſt inſpection; ſuch inſpectors accounting upon oath, for all money by them collected by virtue of the before recited act. And where the ſame default hath been made in collecting the ſum of 8 ſhillings per hogſhead, for warehouſe rent, by virtue of the before recited act, the inſpectors who ſhall ſhip ſuch tobacco paſſed in the commencement thereof, ſhall demand and receive the ſaid ſum of 8 ſhillings from the ſhipper, and account to the proprietor of their warehouſe reſpectively for the ſame. And as the allowance made by the act of the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, for reprizing, repacking, and turning up tobacco, is found inadequate to the trouble and expence attending that ſervice: *Be it enacted*, that the farther ſum of 18 ſhillings per hogſhead ſhall be allowed for repriſing, repacking, opening, turning up, ſcrewing, and finding nails, to be paid by the ſame perſons as is directed in the ſaid recited act, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly.

AND whereas it will be of advantage to the publick if the inſpection at *Warwick*, in the county of *Cheſterfield*, ſhould be revived; *Be it enacted*, that the ſaid inſpection ſhall, from and after the paſſing of this act, be, and the ſame is hereby revived; and the warehouſes formerly uſed for the purpoſe of inſpecting tobacco at *Warwick* aforeſaid, ſhall be continued for that purpoſe, ſubject to the ſame regulations for nominating and appointing inſpectors and pickers, payment of warehouſe rent, and the ſalaries to inſpectors, as the other warehouſes within this commonwealth. *And be it farther enacted*, that the County Court of *Norfolk* ſhall recommend, once in every year to the Governour or Chief Magiſtrate for the time being, two proper perſons for the purpoſe of reinſpecting or repacking of tobacco in the ſaid county, which tobacco ſhall be at the riſk of the proprietor or proprietors thereof, and the inſpectors ſhall be entitled to receive, for their trouble, 10 dollars for each hogſhead from the perſon employing them.

AND whereas it appears that inſpectors of tobacco in many inſtances are obliged to croſs ferries in order to attend their duty at their warehouſes, the expence of which would greatly diminiſh the ſalaries allowed by law; *Be it farther enacted*, that from and after the paſſing of this act, inſpectors of tobacco ſhall charge the expenſe of ferriages neceſſarily incurred in going to, and returning from their warehouſes, in account with the publick over and above the ſalaries allowed by law.

AND it is hereby farther enacted, that the inſpection eſtabliſhed at *Cave*'s warehouſe in the county of *Stafford* ſhall, from and after the firſt day of *February* next be diſcontinued.

SHIP FRANKLIN, GEORGE TAYLOR MASTER.

LYING at *Broadway*, loading with tobacco for *Nantz*, in *Old France*, and will ſail by the firſt of *February*; the ſaid ſhip will carry 20 carriage guns beſides ſmall arms, and 60 men. The owners of the ſaid ſhip will be glad to take on board 100 to 150 hogſheads of tobacco on freight at one half for the other, and the goods in return, to be brought back freight free. Any perſon inclinable to ſhip tobacco in this veſſel, are requeſted to give their notes or orders to the ſubſcriber at *Peterſburg*, by the 10th of *January* next. (1) JOHN KING.

N. B. Good encouragement will be given to good ſeamen and [illegible] young men, who are willing to go the voyage in the above ſhip.

By his Excellency Thomas Jefferson, *Eſq; Governour and Chief Magiſtrate of the commonwealth of* [illegible]

WHEREAS the exportation of [illegible] this ſtate will be attended [illegible] jury to the United States, by [illegible] and by rendering it difficult for [illegible] and contractors to procure ſupplies [illegible] troops, and will moreover give [illegible] groſſers and monopolizers to proſecute [illegible] practices, I have therefore thought fit, [illegible] the advice and conſent of the Council of State, to iſſue this my proclamation for laying an embargo on proviſions; and I do hereby lay an embargo on proviſions, [illegible] beef, pork, bacon, [illegible] corn, peaſe, or other grain, or flour or [illegible] for time, to continue until the [illegible] and I do hereby ſtrictly prohibit all [illegible] and commanders of veſſels, and all other [illegible] whatſoever within this ſtate, from lading [illegible] any veſſel for exportation, and from [illegible] any of the above ſpecies of proviſions [illegible] from the date [illegible] under pain of [illegible] act of Aſſembly, entitled [illegible] Governour and Council to lay an embargo [illegible] time, except as in the ſaid act is [illegible] do hereby ſtrictly charge and [illegible] cers and others, in their reſpective [illegible] exert their beſt endeavours [illegible] to be ſtrictly obſerved.

GIVEN under my hand [illegible]

[illegible]

THOMAS [illegible]

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder* [illegible] *Elizabeth City county, on the* [illegible] *the* 1ſt *of* February *next* [illegible]

THAT famous plantation [illegible] lying on *Hampton* [illegible] name of *Little England*, containing [illegible] which will be laid off in parcels [illegible] commiſſioners. At the ſame time [illegible] pleaſant and well known place [illegible] containing about 20 acres, [illegible] finiſhed dwelling houſe, with all [illegible] houſes, and a good apple orchard [illegible] the property of [illegible]

On *Wedneſday* the 2d of *February* [illegible] town of *Hampton*, three lots, [illegible] ſtory brick houſe, with good cellars [illegible] rooms, and a good two ſtory [illegible] the property of —— [illegible]

On *Thurſday* the 3d [illegible] acre of land, whereon is a good [illegible] neceſſary out buildings; it is a [illegible] a retail ſtore, as it lies on the main [illegible] *Hampton* to *York*, diſtant [illegible] the property of *Alexander* [illegible] whole of the above lands [illegible] eſcheated and become veſted in the [illegible]

(4) MOSS ARMIST[illegible]

WANTED at *Hunter*'s [illegible] ſuitable encouragement will be [illegible] ſterly hand in a wire-mill; alſo nailers, [illegible] and other artiſts in iron manufactures; where [illegible] be had, bar iron, nail rods, rolled hoops, [illegible] ſheet iron, anchors, and a variety of other [illegible] the iron branch, with pots, kettles, [illegible]

(1f) ABNE[illegible]

☞ The beſt price will be given for [illegible] copper, by applying to *Robert* [illegible]

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* [illegible]

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a likely [illegible] negro fellow named HARRY, about [illegible] old. He lived laſt year at [illegible] ferry, in *James City* county and is probably [illegible] in that neighbourhood, or about this city [illegible] give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to [illegible] who will deliver him to the ſubſcriber.

(1) BURWELL [illegible]

TAKEN up in *Halifax* county, [illegible] a ſpotted barrow, with a ſhort tail [illegible] a crop and ſwallowfork in the left [illegible] and underkeel in the right. [illegible] man to [illegible] held at the capitol, in the city [illegible] day of November 1779. [illegible] of the rigging, tackle, &c. [illegible] Polly, libelled in this [illegible] and others, being return- [illegible] the marſhal pay [illegible] in lieu of ſalvage, [illegible] in his hands ſubject to the [illegible]

[illegible] Rogers of Branford, in [illegible] in Auguſt laſt by the [illegible] of New York (6)

[illegible]

[illegible] SUTTON, [illegible] HUBBARD, Comm'rs.

[illegible] December 15, 1779. [illegible] demands againſt the [illegible] formerly of London, [illegible] fairly made out and ſettled [illegible] appointed in the former General [illegible] to furniſh me with their [illegible] that I may have them ſtated for [illegible] the High Court of Chancery. [illegible] to his uſe of my books [illegible] ſome time ago, I entreat the [illegible] I received, and to whom [illegible] of Mr. [illegible]'s eſtate, to [illegible] of the ſame, and dates [illegible], and forward them by [illegible] and ſpeedy opportunities, [illegible] of them to the [illegible], according to [illegible]

PETER LYONS.

[illegible] in May laſt, a likely [illegible] HAMPTON, Virginia born [illegible] high, of a yellowiſh complexion [illegible] in his dreſs. I imagine [illegible] Williamſburg or Hampton. The [illegible] A reward of ONE HUNDRED [illegible] perſon delivering the ſaid [illegible] county, 20 miles above [illegible] WILLIAM COUZENS.

---

*At a meeting of the Preſident, and Profeſſors under a * ſtatute by the Viſitors on the* [illegible] *day of December* 1779.

PRESENT,

JAMES MADISON, Preſident and Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy and Mathematicks;

George Wythe, Profeſſor of Law and Police;

James M'Clurg, Profeſſor of Anatomy and Medicine;

Robert Andrews, Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, the Laws of Nature and of Nations, and of the Fine Arts;

Charles Bellini, Profeſſor of Modern Languages.

Reſolved, that the lectures in the different ſchools ſhall commence for the enſuing year on the 17th of January.—— For the encouragement of ſcience,

Reſolved, that a ſtudent on paying annually one thouſand pounds of tobacco ſhall be entitled to attend any two of the following Profeſſors; viz. of Law and Police; of Natural Philoſophy and Mathematicks, and of Moral Philoſophy, the Laws of Nature and of Nations, and of the Fine Arts; and that for fifteen hundred pounds of tobacco he ſhall be entitled to attend the ſaid three Profeſſors; the fees to be paid at that period of the year when the courſes of lectures commence.

Reſolved, that the former ſtudents ſhall enjoy a preference claim to rooms until the 30th of January.

Reſolved, that Mr. Andrews be appointed to execute the office of Burſar of the college.

The publick are aſſured that a perſon near the college, and well qualified to give ſatisfaction, has agreed to furniſh breakfaſt and dinner to any number of Students, not exceeding twenty, at the rate of 3000 pounds of tobacco per annum, and at the rate of 2500 pounds if the number be greater.

By order of the ſociety,

ROBERT ANDREWS, Clerk.

WILLIAM & MARY college, *Dec.* 29, 1779.

* *See Virginia Gazettes of December 18, for the extracts of this ſtatute.*

FOR SALE, PRICE ONE THOUSAND POUNDS

A LARGE carriage horſe, 6 years old, a fine bay, full 16 hands high, very lengthy, and trots light and well. Any perſon wanting ſuch a horſe, may be ſupplied by applying to the ſubſcriber in the upper end of *Caroline* county, near *Todd's* ordinary. I ſhall not think myſelf confined to the above price, unleſs application is made within a month from the date hereof. ANTHONY THORNTON, jun.

December 25, 1779.

I HAVE for ſale a tract of land containing 280 acres, lying in *King William* county, near the [illegible], whereon is a good dwelling-houſe 32 by 16 feet, 4 rooms below, and 2 above, a brick chimney, a good kitchen, and a quarters, and other [illegible] houſes. Any perſon inclinable to buy, may know the terms by applying to *John Elliott*, living in [illegible]. (3)

THERE was found in the city of *Williamſburg*, ſome time about the 20th of *December*, 1777, a neat ſmall GOLD WATCH, ſuppoſed to belong to a Gentleman in *Peterſburg*, and was ſent there the ſpring following, to be delivered to the owner, but the Gentleman knew nothing of her, nor had he loſt any. The perſon that carried her, ſhewed her to ſeveral Gentlemen there, none of whom knowing any thing about her, was ſent to the ſubſcriber laſt *Aug* 8, to get her advertiſed, but being taken ſick in the month of *September*, I had not an opportunity of advertiſing her before. Any perſon that have loſt ſuch a watch, may have her on proving his property, and applying to me in *Hanover* county, and paying the expenſe of advertiſing, &c. (3) JOHN FERGUSSON.

To be SOLD at the late dwelling place of Col. John Armiſtead, *late of* New Kent *county, deceaſed, on* Monday *the 31ſt of* January, *if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,*

ABOUT 30 likely *Virginia* born ſlaves (among whom are a good blackſmith, and an excellent carpenter) together with the ſtocks of cattle, horſes, hogs, and ſheep; alſo the corn and fodder, with ſundry other articles too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit (or longer if required) will be allowed for all ſums over fifty pounds, upon the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date. (3) W. ARMISTEAD, Adm.

By His Excellency THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Eſq. Governour or Chief Magiſtrate of the commonwealth of Virginia.*

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly by their act intitled "An act for the protection and encouragement of commerce of nations acknowledging the independence of the United States of America" have authoriſed the Executive to receive and admit into this commonwealth, a Conſul or Conſuls from any ſtate which ſhall have acknowledged the independence of the United States of America, have given them juriſdiction to determine all controverſies between the ſubjects or citizens of their own ſtate, and exempted them from all perſonal ſervices required from the citizens of this commonwealth, and farther to prove their regard to juſtice and the intereſts of thoſe in amity with them have provided a ſummary mode of deciſion for all controverſies ariſing between citizens of this commonwealth and ſubjects or citizens of any ſtate ſo acknowledging their independence, and more effectual means for preventing deſertions of ſailors, ſeamen, or marines from the veſſels of ſuch ſtates: And his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, our great and good ally, having been pleaſed after declaring and ſupporting our independence, farther to manifeſt his willingneſs to cultivate friendſhip, commerce, and free intercourſe with theſe ſtates, by eſtabliſhing Conſuls to be reſident therein, and hath appointed the Chevalier D'Anmours, to exerciſe that office within this commonwealth. I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to declare that the ſaid Chevalier D'Anmours is received and admitted within this commonwealth as Conſul on the part of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and that he is entitled to all the exemptions, prerogatives, and juriſdictions belonging to the ſaid office; and I do hereby notify and promulgate the premiſes, ſtrictly charging and enjoining all good citizens of this commonwealth, and all ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and others within the ſame, duly to reſpect the prerogatives and juriſdiction of the ſaid Conſul eſtabliſhed by law, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the commonwealth, this 30th day of December, in the fourth year of the commonwealth, and in the year of our Lord, 1779.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 1, 1780.

THE ſubſcriber thinks proper to inform the publick, that from the [illegible] of prices, and reduced value of money, he is under the neceſſity of charging for whatever ſhoes or boots he for the future ſhall make, in country produce, to wit, corn, pork, &c. or in money at ſuch advance as will bear a proportion to the prices of thoſe articles.—Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done as expeditiouſly and well as the nature of the times will admit of.

(3) R. GILBERT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 8, 1780.

TO be ſold by the package or piece, *Iriſh* and courſe linens, linen, cotton, and ſilk handkerchiefs, chints and calico, chints, coarſe cloths, lawn, muſlin, cambrick, ribands, ſilks for winter gowns, mens and womens ſhoes, knives and forks, penknives, china cups and ſaucers, *Weſt India* rum, brown and loaf ſugar, hyſon and bohea tea.—I continue to buy bills of exchange on *England, France, Holland*, or the *Weſt Indies*. (tf) SAMUEL BEALL.

N. B. I want to charter two prime ſailing veſſels for the *Weſt Indies*.

TAKEN up, in *Prince Edward* county, near *Moore's* ordinary, a white ſow, marked with a crop and a ſlit in the left ear, and an underkeel in the right; alſo ſeveral ſhoats, unmarked, the moſt of them white. Poſted, and appraiſed to 20l.

(3) GEORGE WALKER.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber in *Fauquier* county, a bay horſe, 5 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, about 14 hands high. Appraiſed to 100l. (3) ARMISTEAD CHURCHHILL.

TAKEN up, in *Prince Edward* county, on *Harris's* creek, a bay mare, about 13 or 14 years old, 4 feet 7 inches high, has on a new bell, tied with a rope, appears to be branded, but cannot be made out. Appraiſed to 30l. (3) MARJORY MORAIN.